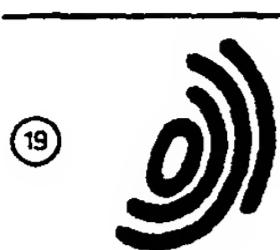


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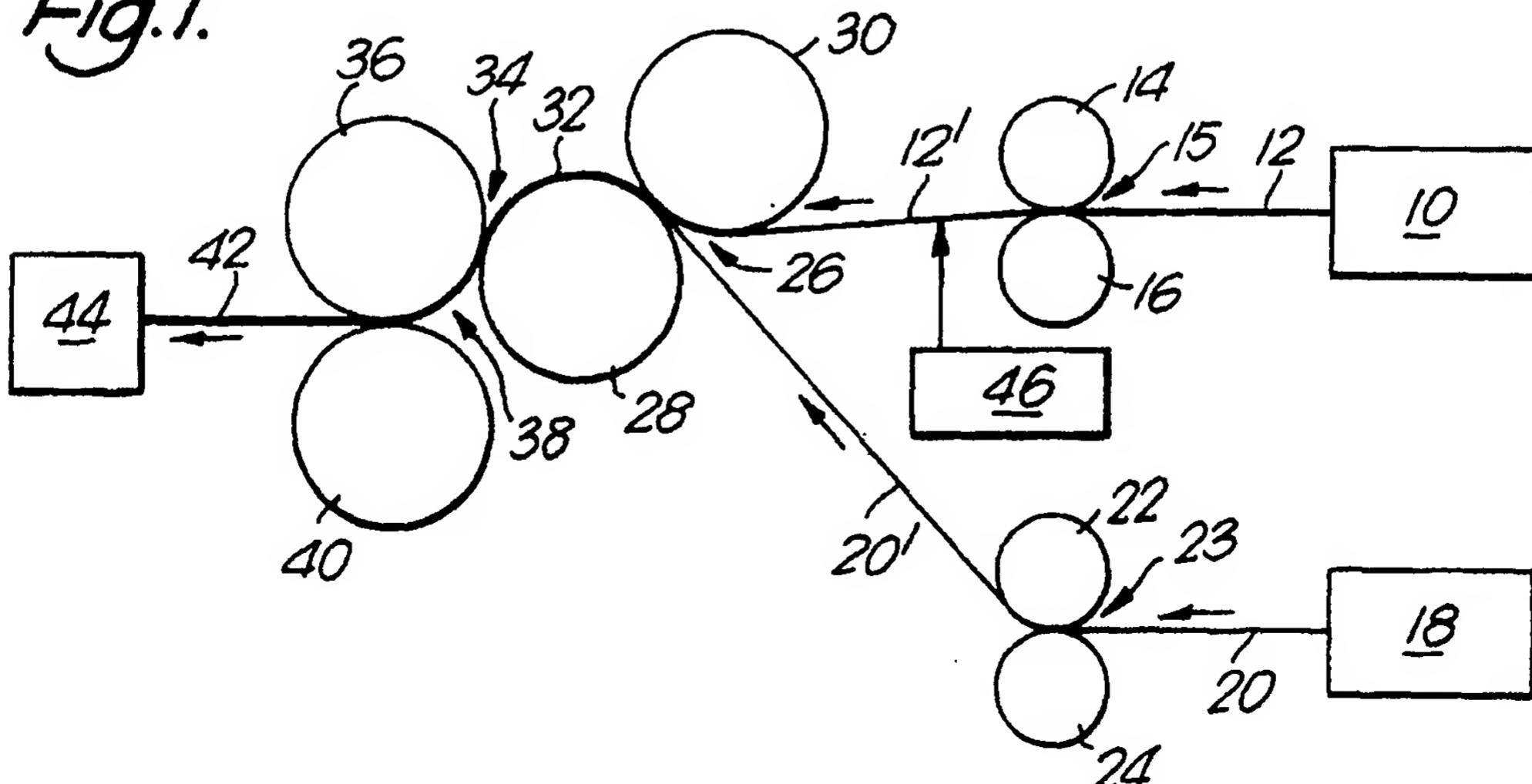
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(54) Embossing and laminating apparatus for paper.

(57) A converted product which is particularly high both in bulk and in perceived softness is produced by pre-embossing the plies of a web individually, joining the plies and calendering and again embossing. In another example, the pre-emboss step is carried out at a first station at which some calen-

dering is also effected, further embossing being effected at a subsequent station. In yet another example, embossing is first carried out on the web of plies and subsequently further embossing and calendering are concurrently effected.

Fig. 1.



EP 0 408 248 A2

MULTI-NIP HIGH-SPEED PAPER CONVERTING

Field of the Invention

The invention is in the field of converting paper products and pertains specifically to producing converted products in the form of a tissue or a towel product or the like.

Background of the Invention

In manufacturing a converted product in the form of a tissue or a towel product or the like, some of the desirable characteristics of the converted product are bulk, which is believed to be desirable for visual aesthetics and marketability considerations, and softness (or at least the consumer's perception of softness), which is believed to be important for market acceptance. Another desirable characteristic is that the product should retain sufficient strength to allow high-speed converting. However, these desirable characteristics have conflicting requirements. For example, when embossing is used to make the product bulkier, the protuberances which it forms in the product tend to reduce the consumer's perception of softness. Greater softness in this context usually means less product strength, which tends to impede running the converting process at a speed commensurate with that of a typical papermaking machine. A converted product which is not very bulky may be perceived as sufficiently soft, but lower bulk product tends to be less desirable from aesthetic and marketing points of view, for example because the roll of tissue or towelling may seem smaller. While much effort has been devoted to finding acceptable compromises between these conflicting requirements, it is believed that a need still remains for achieving the desirable end results while reducing or eliminating the undesirable consequences, and this invention is directed to meeting this need.

It has been proposed in prior patents (such as U.S. Patents Nos. 3,414,459, 3,547,723, 3,556,907, 3,775,231, 4,284,465, 4,307,141 and 4,325,768) to use various combinations and subcombinations of embossing and calendering, such as individually embossing a pair of plies and then joining them and calendering the resulting multi-ply web, or individually calendering and embossing plies and then joining them, or individually pre-embossing a pair of plies and then joining them and embossing the resulting web, or using a succession of out-of-register embossing steps, or pre-embossing and then joining, etc. However, it is believed that the

particular sequence of the steps of pre-embossing, calendering, and then again embossing, and the particular way of carrying out these steps as taught in this specification produce substantially superior results but are not known in the prior art.

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides a converted product which is particularly high both in bulk and in perceived softness, and into which paper can be converted at a particularly high speed. In one non-limiting embodiment, a multi-ply web of a material such as paper is made bulkier by pre-embossing it with a fine overall pattern and is then calendered to soften its outside surfaces. This calendering can be combined with some additional embossing. The resulting calendered web is then again embossed in one or two steps to meet bulk requirements. The pre-embossing step can be carried out by individually pre-embossing the plies which are later joined to form the pre-embossed multi-ply web, or by first joining the plies and then embossing the resulting multi-ply web, or by individually and separately pre-embossing one or more single plies and one or more pre-plied webs and combining the resulting material into a pre-embossed multi-ply web. As an alternative, plies which are not pre-embossed can join at a nip which gives a calendering effect or both a pre-embossing and a calendering effect, and the resulting calendered multi-ply web then is embossed again for bulk effect.

In a first example in accordance with the invention, two plies are individually pre-embossed, typically with a fine overall pattern, and then are subjected to a three-nip treatment. In particular, the two pre-embossed plies join at a first nip which is between a rubber roll and a rubber or a steel roll. If the first nip is between two rubber rolls, the pre-embossed multi-ply web is subjected primarily or only to a calendering action which promotes the perception of smoothness (and hence softness) in the final product by smoothing somewhat the pre-emboss protuberances at the outside of the pre-embossed multi-ply web. If the first nip is formed between a rubber roll and a steel roll, the surface relief pattern of the steel roll and the pressure on the web at the nip can be chosen such that the effect is primarily calendering or is a selected combination of embossing and calendering. The resulting calendered web then passes through a second nip, which can be between a steel embossing roll and the rubber roll which also forms the

first nip. At the second nip the web is subjected primarily to an embossing action, or can be subjected to a selected combination of embossing and calendering. The resulting web then passes through a third nip, which embosses it to add bulk. In a second example, the arrangement can be the same except that the two plies are not pre-embossed prior to the first nip, and the action at the first nip is either only calendering or both calendering and pre-embossing. In a third example, which can be used when a lesser degree of perceived softness is acceptable, the plies which can but need not be pre-embossed, are subjected to a two-nip treatment. The first nip is between two steel rollers and joins and embosses. The embossed two-ply web emerging from the first nip goes through the second nip, which is between one of the two steel rolls forming the first nip and a rubber roll. The primary function of the second nip is to smoothen the web somewhat so as to increase perceived softness. The third example is particularly suitable for using smaller rolls, for example 8" diameter rolls, so that in a production line the two-nip station can be combined with the winding station. More than two plies can be used for the multi-ply web. In addition, each of one or more of the plies coming into the first nip of the three- or two-nip treatment can be a single ply or a multi-ply web.

The term steel roll is used here to designate a relatively hard and rigid roll while the term rubber roll is used to designate a relatively soft and resilient roll; however, in fact other materials can be used for the "steel" roll, such as other hard metals, and materials other than rubber can be used for the "rubber" roll. The term web is used to designate a web of paper as well as of any other fibrous material or of any other material which can be subjected to the disclosed treatment to produce the final soft and bulky product. The term ply is used to mean a layer of a web which is multi-ply in the sense that it comprises or is formed by joining a number of layers of similar or dissimilar materials.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Fig. 1 illustrates a first exemplary embodiment, in which two plies are pre-embossed and are subjected to a three-nip treatment to form a two-ply web which is calendered and embossed and is characterized by high perceived softness.

Fig. 2 illustrates a second exemplary embodiment, in which two plies that are not previously embossed are subjected to a three-nip treatment to form a two-ply web which is calendered

and embossed and also is characterized by high perceived softness.

Fig. 3 illustrates a third example, using a two-nip treatment to form a produce which may have lower perceived softness.

Detailed Description

Referring to Fig. 1 a supply 10 supplies a ply of web material 12 to the nip 15 between pre-embossing rolls 14 and 16 and, similarly, a supply 18 supplies a ply of web material 20 to the nip 23 between pre-embossing rolls 22 and 24. The pre-embossed web material 12' and 20' which has passed through the pre-emboss nips 15 and 23 joins at a first nip 26 which is between rolls 26 and 30 where they are joined into a multi-ply web 32. Typically, roll 28 is a resilient ("rubber") roll and roll 30 can be either a resilient or a hard ("steel") roll. If both are rubber rolls, nip 26 in addition to joining plies 12' and 20' into web 30, calenders web 30 and increases its perceived softness. If roll 30 is a steel roll with an embossing pattern, nip 26 adds embossing to web 30. Then the balance between embossing and calendering at nip 26 is determined by the selection of factors such as the surface texture of roll 30, the degree of resiliency of roll 28 and the pressure between rolls 28 and 30. Thus, web 32 can be only or primarily embossed at nip 26, or it can be both embossed and calendered. Multi-ply web 32 then passes through a second nip 34, which is between the first resilient roll 28 and an embossing roll 36, and then through a third nip 38, which is between the embossing roll 36 and a second resilient roll 40, and emerges therefrom as product web 42 which is supplied to a take-up roll 44. If desired to facilitate bonding of plies 12 and 20 at nip 26, an adhesive can be applied to one of the plies or to both plies from an adhesive applying device 46 in a manner known in the art.

Rolls 14, 16, 22, and 24 are selected such that a relatively fine pre-emboss pattern is formed on web materials 12 and 20. For example, all four pre-emboss rolls can be steel rolls or rolls of some other relatively hard material, or one roll in each pair of pre-emboss rolls can be made of a hard material such as steel while the other is made of a resilient material such as rubber.

The pre-embossing at nips 15 and 23 forms protuberances at least at one of the surfaces of plies 12 and 20. It has been discovered in accordance with the invention that if calendering is applied to these protuberances which are at the sides of plies 12' and 20' which form the outside surfaces of the final product 42, the final product tends to be perceived as softer than without such a

calendering effect, and that such a calendering effect can be applied without detracting from the ability of later embossing to reach the desired bulk requirements of the final product. If both rolls 28 and 30 are resilient rolls, such as rubber rolls, the effect at nip 26 (provided in addition to joining the plies into a multi-ply web) is only or primarily of calendering. However, if as an alternative roll 28 is resilient but roll 30 is hard and has a selected embossing pattern, a selected combination of embossing and calendering can take place at nip 26. Nip 34 can be used only or primarily to add bulk through conventional embossing, but can also be used to provide some additional calendering effect, with the balance between any calendering and the embossing which is provided at nip 34 being dependent on factors such as those discussed above for nip 26. Finally, nip 38 is used only or primarily for embossing which adds bulk although some calendering may be provided at nip 38 as well. Typically, the pre-embossed pattern is significantly finer than any embossing pattern which may be applied at nip 26 and the embossing pattern applied at nips 34 and 38.

Fig. 2 illustrates an embodiment which is in many ways similar to that discussed in connection with Fig. 1 and, accordingly, like elements bear like reference numerals. The significant difference between the embodiments of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 is that in Fig. 2 there are no pre-embossing rolls 14, 16, 22 and 24. In Fig. 2 plies 12 and 20 are not pre-embossed before they reach nip 26 between rolls 28 and 30. Nip 26 in Fig. 2 serves to join plies 12 and 20 into a multi-ply web 32' and at the same time serves to calender the multi-ply web 32' and to add pre-embossing concurrently with the calendering. Rolls 28 and 30 in Fig. 2 are respectively resilient and rigid rolls, so that the effect at nip 26 (in addition to joining web materials 12 and 20) is pre-embossing and a calendering effect. Roll 30 is for example a steel roll, and adds pre-embossing to an extent depending on factors such as the embossing pattern of roll 30, the pressure on the web at nip 26 and the speed of the web at nip 26. Nips 34 and 38 serve the same purposes as the similarly numbered nips in Fig. 1, and product web 42' can be similar, but not necessarily identical, to product web 42.

Fig. 3 illustrates a two-nip treatment that can be applied to plies that may have been pre-embossed in the manner discussed in connection with Fig. 1 or to plies which have not been pre-embossed. In the example of Fig. 3, supplies 10 and 18, which can be supply rolls, provide plies 12 and 20, respectively, to a first nip 52 formed between embossing rolls 46 and 48. In this example each of rolls 46 and 50 is made of a hard material such as steel, and the two rolls have embossing patterns

which mesh to join plies 12 and 20 into a two-ply web and at the same time to impart high bulk to that web. The web goes around roll 46 and into a second nip 56 formed between rolls 48 and 50, where roll 50 is made of a resilient material such as rubber. Roll 48 adds a calendering effect to thereby increase the perceived softness of the two-ply product web 54 which is taken up at take-up 44. Typically, the two-nip treatment illustrated at Fig. 3 is less capable of achieving high perceived softness than the three-nip treatment illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. However, the degree of softness in each example depends to some extent on the selection of parameters such as the hardness of rolls, the embossing pattern and the nip pressure, so that it is possible in each case to achieve a selected degree of perceived softness within a specified range. In addition, the two-nip equipment can be arranged to take less space than the three-nip equipment, particularly if smaller rolls are used (e.g., using 8"-diameter rolls at 46, 48 and 50), and indeed such equipment can be at the winding station of a production line rather than at a separate embossing station.

In practicing the invention, web material 12 or 20 can be, for example, a 1-ply tissue substrate of basis weight 11.0 to 18.0 lb/R, or a 2-ply tissue substrate of basis weight 8.0 to 11.0 lb/R, or a 1-ply towel substrate of basis weight 9.0 to 17.0 lb/R, or a 2-ply towel substrate of basis weight 15.0 to 34.0 lb/R. The pre-embossing pattern can be a fine shallow overall design (such as a linen design of 0.002" to 0.010" in depth) or a deeper design that would be removed partly or substantially with the embossing at one or more of nips 38, 34 and 26. The pressures at the nips are selected to accomplish the stated goals. As a nonlimiting example, if nip 26 is formed by two rubber rolls, it could substantially remove the pre-embossing due to nips 15 and 23, i.e., nip 26 could remove the pre-embossing to the extent that no pre-embossing could be perceived by the consumer. In such a case, only the final embossing, due to one or more of nips 38 and 34 would be seen by the consumer. The embossing and rubber rolls can be, for example, 20"-diameter rolls, but in the example of Fig. 3 smaller rolls can be used to advantage.

Perception tests by a panel employed at a facility of the assignee of this invention have shown that there is a statistically significant difference in perceived softness as between a product web with pre-embossing in accordance with the invention and the same product but without pre-embossing. In a particular example, a product web made by using the combination of pre-embossing and embossing in accordance with the invention was perceived in a statistically meaningful way as significantly softer than a product made without pre-

embossing, all other factors being not significantly different.

Claims

1. A method comprising:
pre-embossing and concurrently or subsequently calendering a multi-ply web to both add bulk and smoothen the web; and
embossing the resulting calendered web to increase bulk.
2. A method as in claim 1 in which said calendering comprises passing the multi-ply web through a first nip which is between a first resilient roll and a second roll.
3. A method as in claim 2 in which the second roll is a rigid roll.
4. A method as in claim 2 in which the second roll is a resilient roll.
5. A method as in any one of Claims 2 to 4 in which said embossing comprises passing the web which has passed through said first nip through a second nip which is between said first resilient roll and an embossing roll.
6. A method as in claim 5 in which the embossing further comprises passing the web which has passed through said second nip through a third nip which is between said embossing roll and a second resilient roll.
7. A method as in any preceding claim in which the pre-embossing comprises individually pre-embossing one or more plies or sets of plies, said plies being joined to form said multi-ply web prior to or in the course of said calendering.
8. A method as in claim 1 in which said pre-embossing and said calendering comprise passing said multi-ply web through a first nip which is between a first resilient roll and a second roll.
9. A method as in claim 8 in which the second roll is a resilient roll.
10. A method as in claim 8 in which the second roll is a rigid roll.
11. A method as in claim 1 in which said pre-embossing makes the multi-ply bulkier and reduces its strength and said calendering smooths the outside surfaces of the pre-embossed multi-ply web.
12. A method as in claim 11 in which said pre-embossing produces an embossing pattern which is significantly finer than that produced by said embossing.
13. A method comprising:
separately pre-embossing each of at least two webs to form respective pre-embossed webs;
thereafter joining the pre-embossed webs to form a pre-embossed multi-ply web and calendering the pre-embossed multi-ply web to form a calendered

multi-ply web; and
thereafter embossing the calendered multi-ply web to form an embossed multi-ply web.

14. A method as in claim 13 in which the pre-embossing produces an embossing pattern which is significantly finer than that produced by said embossing.
15. A method comprising:
providing a pre-embossed multi-ply web which is calendered at a first nip which is between a first resilient roll and a second roll to form a calendered multi-ply web;
passing the calendered multi-ply web through a second nip which is between the first resilient roll and an embossing roll and then through a third nip which is between said embossing roll and a second resilient roll.
16. A method as in claim 15 in which the step of providing a pre-embossed multi-ply web comprises separately providing at least two pre-embossed webs and joining the separately provided webs into a single pre-embossed multi-ply web.
17. A method as in claim 16 in which said second roll is resilient.
18. A method as in claim 16 in which said second roll is rigid.
19. A method of converting a paper product to produce a converted product in the form of a tissue or towel product having both high bulk and softness comprising:
separately preembossing each of at least two webs to reduce web strength and increase bulk;
joining the pre-embossed webs to form a pre-embossed multi-ply web and calendering the pre-embossed multi-ply web to reduce protuberances formed in the pre-embossing step at the outside surfaces of the pre-embossed multi-ply web; and
embossing the calendered multi-ply web to further increase bulk and decrease strength.
20. Apparatus comprising:
a pre-embossing and calendering station;
a first embossing station and a second embossing station; and
means for feeding a web material through the pre-embossing and calendering station to thereby form a pre-embossed and calendered web and for feeding the pre-embossed and calendered web successively through the first and second embossing stations to form a product web.
21. A method of making a multi-ply web which is high both in bulk and in perceived softness comprising:
supplying a plurality of plies to a first nip from a plurality of sources;
joining and embossing the plies at a first nip between a first hard embossing roll and a second hard embossing roll to thereby form a bulky multi-ply web; and

calendering the bulky multi-ply web at a second nip formed between one of said first and second hard embossing rolls and a resilient roll to thereby convert the bulky multi-ply web to a product web which is high both in bulk and in perceived softness.

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22. Apparatus for making a multi-ply web which is high both in bulk and in perceived softness comprising:

respective supply stations for supplying a plurality of web plies;

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a first hard embossing roll and a second hard embossing roll forming a first nip therebetween which receives said web plies from said supplies, said plies being joined and embossed at said first nip to thereby convert said web plies into a bulky multi-ply web; and

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a resilient roll pressed against one of said first and second hard embossing rolls to form a second nip, said bulky multi-ply web passing through said second nip to be calendered and thereby converted to a product web which is high both in bulk and in perceived softness.

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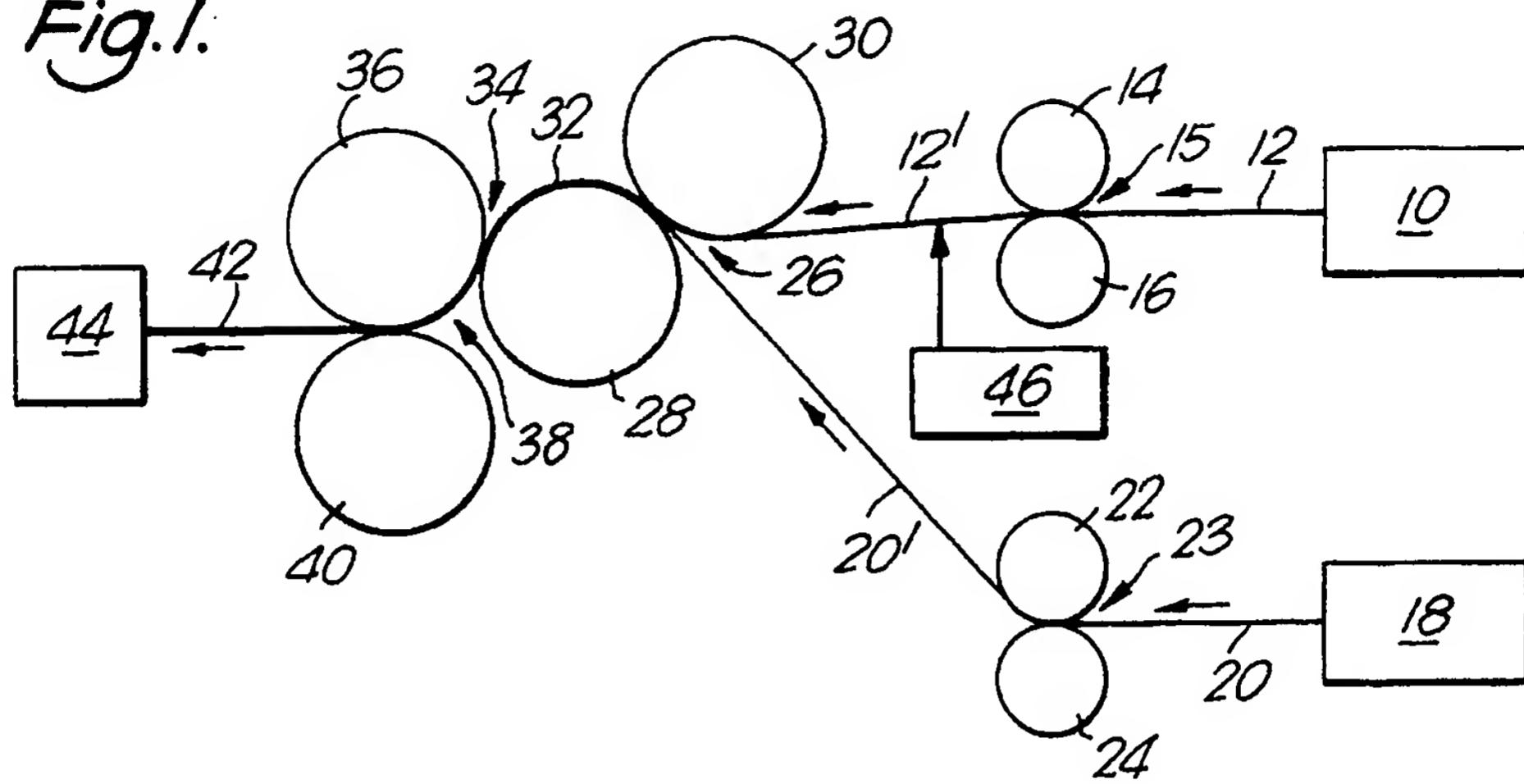
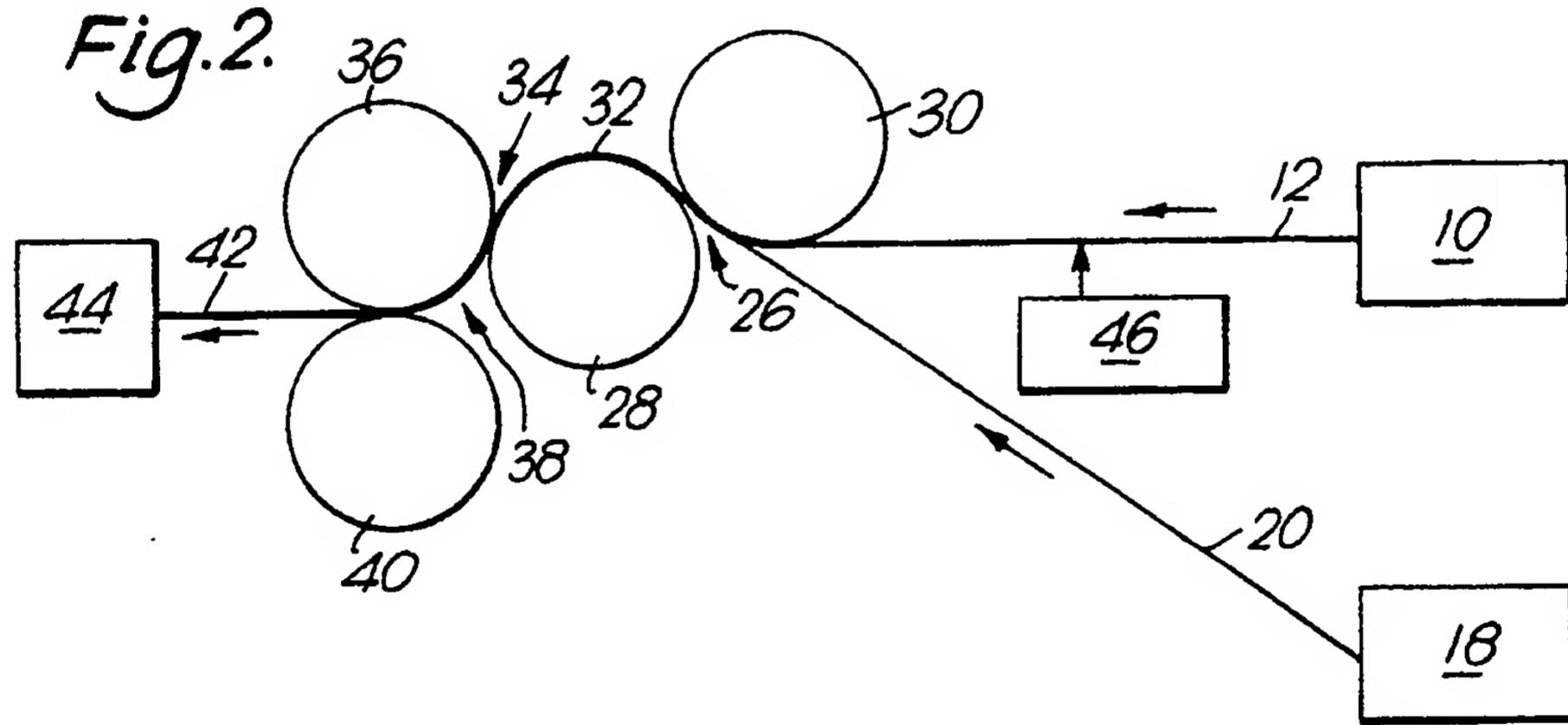
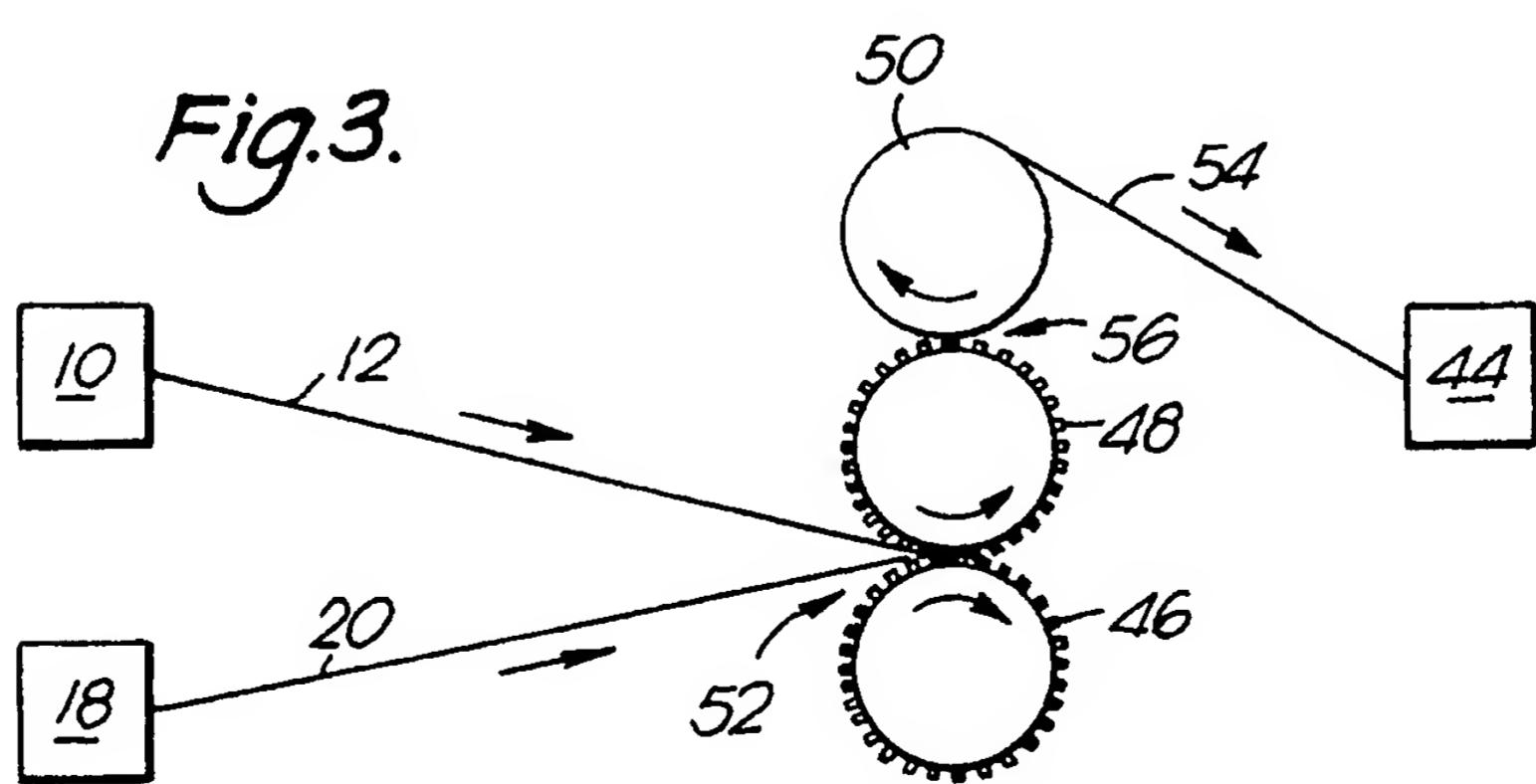
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Fig.1.*Fig.2.**Fig.3.*





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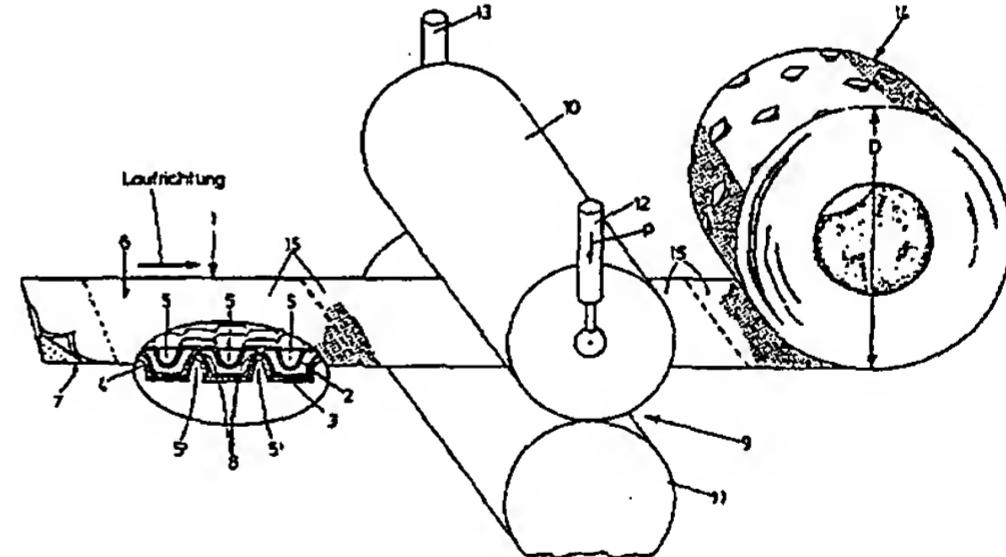
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⑯ Für die Beurteilung der Patentfähigkeit
in Betracht zu ziehende Druckschriften:

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DE-AS	11 25 754
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DE	39 42 536 A1
DE-OS	26 19 188
DE-OS	23 19 542
DE-OS	22 38 005
DE-GM	17 12 660
DE-GM	16 47 410
GB	12 45 280
US	25 02 113

⑯ Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier sowie Verfahren zur Steigerung dessen Weichheit und Verringerung dessen Packvolumens

⑯ Ein Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier (Toilettenpapier 1), besteht aus mindestens einer, vorzugsweise zwei bis vier Lagen (2, 3, 4) aus Tissuepapier, wobei das Papier mit einer Prägung (5, 5') insbesondere zur Lagenhaftung versehen ist. Das Papier (Toilettenpapier 1) wird nach seiner Verprägung und gegebenenfalls Lagerverhaftung nachkalandriert.



DE 44 14 238 A 1

Beschreibung

Die Erfindung betrifft ein Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier nach dem Oberbegriff des Patentanspruches 1 sowie ein Verfahren zur Steigerung der Weichheit und Verringerung des Packvolumens solcher Papiere.

5 Es ist bekannt, Haushalts- oder Hygienepapiere aus mindestens einer, vorzugsweise zwei bis vier Lagen aus Tissuepapier zu fertigen, wobei das Produkt mit einer Prägung versehen ist. Diese Prägung bedingt im Falle ein- und mehrlagiger Papiere eine Oberflächenstrukturierung, die eine angenehme Weichheit des Papiers vermittelt. Im Falle eines mehrlagigen Haushalts- oder Hygienepapiers dient die Prägung darüber hinaus zur Lagenverhaftung der einzelnen Tissuepapier-Lagen. Ein Beispiel für ein solches Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier und dessen Herstellung ist in DE 39 42 536 C2 angegeben.

Hinsichtlich der Gebrauchseigenschaften von Haushalts- oder Hygienepapieren werden verschiedenste Anforderungen gestellt. So sollen Hygienepapiere, wie beispielsweise Toilettenpapier, Taschen- oder Kosmetiktücher einerseits möglichst weich sein, andererseits aber auch eine bestimmte Festigkeit aufweisen. Aus ökonomischen und ökologischen Gesichtspunkten, die in jüngster Zeit immer mehr an Bedeutung gewinnen, sollten 15 Konsumartikel generell, und demzufolge auch Haushalts- oder Hygienepapiere, generell möglichst raumsparend verpackbar sein, um Verpackungsmaterial sowie Transport-, Lager- und Regalraum in den Verkaufsstätten einzusparen. Mit der Einsparung von Verpackungsmaterial lassen sich auch den Herstellern solcher Papiere durch das Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz auferlegte Entsorgungskosten (Stichwort: "Grüner Punkt") reduzieren.

Ausgehend von der geschilderten Problematik liegt der Erfindung die Aufgabe zugrunde, ein Haushalts- oder 20 Hygienepapier so zu verbessern, daß es bei gesteigerter Weichheit und praktisch unveränderter Festigkeit ein geringeres Packvolumen aufweist. In verfahrenstechnischer Hinsicht soll durch die Erfindung die Weichheit von Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier gesteigert und sein Packvolumen verringert werden.

Diese Aufgabe wird durch die im Kennzeichnungsteil des Anspruches 1 bzw. 3 angegebenen Merkmale gelöst. 25 Es wurde festgestellt, daß sich durch die angegebene Nachkalandrierung des Papiers nach seiner Prägung und gegebenenfalls Lagenverhaftung bei praktisch unerheblichen Festigkeitseinbußen einerseits eine deutliche Steigerung der Weichheit und andererseits eine erhebliche Verringerung der Dicke des Papiers erzielen lassen. Der Weichheitssprung läßt sich dabei am ehesten damit umschreiben, daß ein nach üblicher Weise hergestelltes Toilettenpapier mittlerer Weichheit allein durch das Nachkalandrieren eine Weichheit erhält, die der eines Kosmetiktuches entspricht. Hinsichtlich der Volumenverringerung läßt sich durch eine mäßige Kalandrierung 30 beispielsweise bei Toilettenpapier bei gleicher Blattanzahl und damit Papierlänge das Rollenvolumen bis zu 50% erniedrigen. Dies bedeutet, daß bei gleichem Rollen- und damit Verpackungsvolumen bis zu doppelt soviel Toilettenpapier in einer Großpackung untergebracht werden kann.

Die Ansprüche 2 und 4 geben vorteilhafte Wertebereiche für den Liniendruck der Kalanderwalzen an. Derartige Liniendruckwerte können bereits durch das Eigengewicht üblicher Kalanderwalzen erreicht werden. 35 Für die höheren Liniendruckwerte innerhalb des angegebenen Bereiches genügt eine Beaufschlagung der Kalanderwalzen durch Druckzylinder mit einem mäßigen Zylinderdruck unter 1 bar.

Weitere Merkmale, Einzelheiten und Vorteile der Erfindung sind der nachfolgenden Beschreibung entnehmbar, in der ein Ausführungsbeispiel anhand der beigefügten Zeichnung näher erläutert wird.

Die Zeichnung zeigt in schematischer Weise den Aufbau eines erfindungsgemäßes Toilettenpapiers und 40 dessen Nachkalandrierung.

Wie aus der Zeichnung deutlich wird, besteht ein erfindungsgemäßes Toilettenpapier 1 aus drei Lagen 2, 3, 4 Tissuepapier, das ein Flächengewicht von etwa 15 g/m² aufweist. Die obere Lage 2 einerseits und die beiden unteren Lagen 3, 4 andererseits sind jeweils mit nippennförmigen Prägungen 5, 5' versehen, die jeweils von der Papieroberseite 6 bzw. -unterseite 7 ausgehend sich konkav nach innen erstrecken. An den Spitzen 8 der 45 Prägung 5, der Papierunterseite 7 entsteht durch den Prägedruck eine Lagenverhaftung zwischen den Lagen 3, 4 einerseits und der Lage 2 andererseits.

Durch den gegenseitigen Versatz der nippennförmigen Prägungen 5, 5' in den Lagen 2 bzw. 3 und 4 stehen 50 keine aufrauhenden Noppen von der Papierober- 6 bzw. -unterseite 7 ab, so daß ein solches Toilettenpapier 1 bereits relativ weich ist. Wie ferner aus dem vergrößerten Detailschema in der beigefügten Figur hervorgeht, weist ein solches herkömmlich hergestelltes Toilettenpapier 1 durch die Aufbauschung dank der Prägungen 5, 5' eine relativ große Dicke auf.

Erfindungsgemäß ist nun vorgesehen, ein solches bis zu diesem Fertigungsschritt herkömmlich hergestelltes Toilettenpapier 1 durch ein Kalanderwalzenpaar 9 mit einer oberen Andruckwalze 10 und einer unteren Gegenwalze 11 hindurchzuführen, um es einer Nachkalandrierung zu unterwerfen. Das Kalanderwalzenpaar 9 ist 55 völlig üblich aufgebaut und bedarf daher keiner näheren Erläuterung. Es genügt die Angabe, daß die Andruckwalze 10 unter der Belastung ihres Eigengewichtes arbeitet oder durch die beiden Druckzylinder 12, 13 mit relativ geringen Zylinderdrücken p von unter 1 bar gegen die Gegenwalze 11 beaufschlagt wird. Die damit erzielbaren Liniendruckwerte liegen etwa im Bereich von 10 bis 30 N/cm.

Durch diese Nachkalandrierung des Toilettenpapiers 1 bleibt seine Festigkeit praktisch unbeeinflußt, seine 60 Weichheit wird jedoch erhöht und seine Dicke so deutlich erniedrigt, daß auf eine Toilettenpapierrolle 14 bei unverändertem Normdurchmesser D deutlich mehr Toilettenpapier-Blätter 15 passen.

Die folgende Tabelle belegt diese in qualitativer Hinsicht getroffenen Aussagen quantitativ. Die Messungen wurden dabei mit handelsüblichem Toilettenpapier der Anmelderin durchgeführt. Zum Einsatz kamen die Toilettenpapier-Produkte "BESS Perfect" (2-lagig), "BESS Exclusiv" (3-lagig), und "BESS First Class" (4-lagig). 65 Diese Toilettenpapiersorten wurden unkalandriert bzw. nach einer Nachkalandrierung mit einem Liniendruck von etwa 20 N/cm untersucht. Es wurden dabei jeweils die Bruchkraft trocken in Maschinenlängs- und -querrichtung sowie bei vergleichbaren Wickelzügen die Beziehung zwischen Blattanzahl und Durchmesser beim Aufwickeln des Toilettenpapiers auf übliche Rollen gemessen. Die Weichheit wurde mit einem üblichen Panel-Test

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beurteilt.

Die Messungen führten zu den in der folgenden Tabelle aufgeführten Ergebnissen.

Tabelle

Parameter	2 - l a g i g		3 - l a g i g		4 - l a g i g	
	unkal.	nachkal.	unkal.	nachkal.	unkal.	nachkal.
Bruchkraft (trocken)						
längs (N/50 mm)	16,7	17,0	18,6	17,5	21,6	21,1
quer (N/50 mm)	5,3	5,0	6,4	5,7	7,7	7,1
Weichheit	3,0	3,9	3,0	4,2	2,8	4,1
Blattanzahl	250	347	200	380	152	261
Rollendurchmesser (mm)	105	109	130	120	125	121

Patentansprüche

1. Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier, insbesondere Toilettenpapier, Küchentücher od. dgl., bestehend aus mindestens einer, vorzugsweise zwei bis vier Lagen (2, 3, 4) aus Tissuepapier, wobei das Papier mit einer Prägung (5, 5') insbesondere zur Lagenverhaftung versehen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier (Toilettenpapier 1) nach seiner Verprägung und gegebenenfalls Lagenverhaftung nachkalandriert ist.

2. Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Papier (Toilettenpapier 1) mit einem Liniendruck etwa von 10 bis 30 N/cm nachkalandriert ist.

3. Verfahren zur Steigerung der Weichheit und Verringerung des Packvolumens von Haushalts- oder Hygienepapieren, insbesondere Toilettenpapier (1), Küchentücher od. dgl., bestehend aus mindestens einer, vorzugsweise zwei bis vier Lagen (2, 3, 4) Tissuepapier, wobei das Papier mit einer Prägung (5, 5') insbesondere zur Lagenverhaftung versehen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Papier (Toilettenpapier 1) nach seiner Verprägung und gegebenenfalls Lagenverhaftung nachkalandriert wird.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Haushalts- oder Hygienepapier (Toilettenpapier 1) mit einem Liniendruck von 10 bis 30 N/cm nachkalandriert wird.

Hierzu 1 Seite(n) Zeichnungen

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